FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GIEREK WORLD MARXIST REVIEW ARTICLE ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD051540 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--"The Warsaw Treaty ensures security for the states of the socialist community. At the same time, throughout the whole of its existence it has been an effective factor of peace, the centre, which is a permanent source of initiatives serving towards the development of detente and ending the arms race. This has been and remains the main trend in the policy of the Warsaw Treaty member-states."

This assessment of the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation has been given in the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek. In an article devoted to the 25th anniversary in May of the founding of the military-political alliance of the countries of the socialist community, Edward Gierek draws attention to the fact that the calls by the socialist countries for common sense to the leaders of the capitalist countries remain unanswered. The decision of the NATO Council session in December 1979 on the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in the European Continent, the refusal to examine the initiative of the socialist countries on holding immediately talks on the whole range of problems of military detente and limitation of arms in Europe, Edward Gierek points out, are all "evidence of a fresh attempt at speaking with the socialist states from the positions of strength".

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party stressed that the present stage in the development of international relations calls for redoubled efforts in order to give the process of detente fresh impulses and prevent the danger of arms race. A constructive meeting in Madrid of representatives of the state, which signed the Final Act, must bring about a strengthening of peace in the Continent.

"The main thing for Poland as well as for its allies in the Warsaw Treaty is the striving to strengthen peace, which found its expression also in the proposal put forward from the rostrum of the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party to convene in Warsaw a conference on the question of military detente and disarmament in Europe. This initiative is a followup to the policy of the Warsaw Treaty in the implementation of the broad programme of measures of military detente, which our states have presented recently", Edward Gierek points out in conclusion.

KATUSHEV ADDRESSES CEMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD052052 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--"The consistent implementation of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy, the growth of the economic and defence potential of the CEMA countries have turned the socialist community into the main bulwark of peace in the world," Konstantin Katushev, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said delivering the report "The Embodiment of Lenin's Ideas in the Socialist Community's Practice" at the 95th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee that opened here today. He stressed that joint efforts of the fraternal countries were a most important fact that ensured the turn from the policy of the cold war to the relaxation of international tensions and consolidation of peace. As a result of these efforts the Soviet people and peoples of other European countries have been living in peace conditions for 35 years now. Touching upon the attempts of imperialist forces to complicate the situation in the world, Konstantin Katushev said that countries of the socialist community will not allow anyone to encroach on their lawful rights and to damage the interests of peoples, allies and friends. The speaker pointed out that the CEMA countries, being guided by the Leninist principles, are giving economic and technical assistance to 86 developing countries in the key branches of economy, thus consolidating their positions in the struggle for genuine independence.

UN DISCUSSION OF 'KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM' 'IMPOSED BY U.S. PRC'

LD021944 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--The discussion of so-called 'Kampuchean problem' ended at the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The discussion was virtually imposed by the USA and China which invariably act as initiators in stirring up provocative discussions.

During the discussion representatives of a whole number of states--Jordan, Iraq, Libya, and others--resolutely (?came out) against attempts at discussing so-called 'Kampuchean problem' and at using it as a plea for interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state.

"The USA and China seek to direct the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as to what and how it should do in solving problems which are within its purely internal competence," said Nguyen Ngok Dung, representative of the SRV.

"An increase in the amount of humanitarian aid to Kampuchea (?can) be ensured without additional conferences, through an augment in contributions to international aid programs..." stated V.V. Shstov, representative of the USSR. The Soviet representative emphasized that the changes that have taken place in Kampuchea are irreversible, and therefore any stratagems aimed at interfering in its internal affairs, including attempts to use international organizations for the purposes, are doomed to failure.

Nevertheless, as a result of Washington's and Beijing's pressure a decision was imposed on (?ECOSOC) as [word indistinct] convocation of a certain international conference with a view to further exaggerating the 'Kampuchean problem'.

Kharkov Scores Conference

LD051458 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 5 May 80

["Political Subversion Under the Guise of 'International Conference'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The decision to convene an "international conference" on the question of assistance to Kampuchea, that was imposed on the Economic and Social Council by Beijing and Washington, has nothing to do with the humane aims that are used as a cover for it. Concealed behind the idea to convene the conference are the selfish political designs of its initiators. This is a new attempt by the enemies of the Kampuchean people to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to obstruct its efforts in building a new life.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is a sovereign state. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the only true representative of the Kampuchean people. This council, and it alone, has the right to solve all questions concerning Kampuchea. Any discussion of such questions without the participation and consent of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is unlawful. But the initiators of the above-mentioned conference are trying to ignore this fact.

Beijing and Washington, which are pressing for the convocation of a conference on Kampuchea under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, want to artificially inflate the Kampuchean problem in order to poison the situation in South-East Asia. It is known that the programme of aid to the Kampuchean people to overcome the grave aftermaths of the rule of the regime of genocide was drawn up by international organizations and coordinated with the United Nations Organization. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has repeatedly emphasized its positive attitude to truly humane international assistance and condemned those who would like to speculate on this assistance for their political purposes. The activities of the Kampuchean Government in distributing this assistance have been praised internationally. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has been visited by many representatives of specialized United Nations agencies and Western charity associations and they were given a possibility to make a detailed on-the-spot study. They were unanimous in stating their deep satisfaction.

So at present no reasons exist for the convocation of any international conference on assistance to Kampuchea. All those wishing to participate in the granting of humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people can make their contribution to the implementation of the already existing international programme.

As to Washington, it was already early this year that it terminated its meagre aid to Kampuchea with food that was sent through FAO. As to Beijing, it not only does not participate in the granting of assistance but even forbids the use of its land, sea and air routes for the delivery of food assistance to the Kampuchean people.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has already outlined its position concerning plans to convene such a conference, stressing that it would regard as invalid any resolutions adopted without the participation and consent of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. This position is firmly supported by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, other countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces.

BALTIC SEA CONFERENCE IN HELSINKI OPENS 5 MAY

LD051216 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Helsinki, May 5, TASS--The first session of the commission on the protection of the Baltic Sea medium opened at the "Finlandia" Palace here today.

It is attended by representative of the governments from all the seven countries of the Baltic--the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Denmark, the FRG, Sweden and Finland. Representatives of Czechoslovakia, Norway and 13 international organisations are present at the session as observers.

The session, which is to last for four days, will examine organisational, technical and legal questions connected with further development of cooperation in the framework of the convention on the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea.

BULANTSEV CONDEMNS 4 MAY VIOLATION OF IRANIAN AIRSPACE

LD051748 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 5 May 80

["Continuation of the Reckless Policy--" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The U.S. administration has not given up its intention to repeat the bandit assault on Iran--this is the interpretation placed in many countries on the fresh provocative action of the U.S. military against the sovereign state of Iran. Last Sunday, according to Iranian PARS news agency, four U.S. helicopters intruded into Iran's air space. One of them made a forced landing and was abandoned by its occupants. This incident emerges as a tangible materialization of the threats levelled at Iran by the U.S. administration and the Pentagon which continue to look for military solutions to the crisis in the U.S.-Iranian relations.

This fresh provocation by the U.S. military against Iran testifies to the fact that Washington has arrogated itself the right to intrude into the territories of independent states paying no regard for their sovereignty. The fact that in the space of ten days one Moslem country has become the staging ground for a military provocation for a second time clearly gives the lie to the myth of U.S. propaganda to the effect that the U.S., allegedly, is a friend and a defender of Islam.

This new subversive provocation against Iran has caused an international outcry of indignation, since the military hysteria whipped up by the United States around Iran carries a threat to peace, security and well-being of not only that Asian country, but also to peoples of a vast region of the Near and Middle East. Under the pretext of the "Iranian crisis" the United States has concentrated off the Iranian coast 37 combat ships including four aircraft carriers with 400 planes on board capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The total strength of this strike task-force is around 34,000 people. It would be naive to assume that such a large quantity of military equipment and manpower has been concentrated in the area with the sole objective of trying to obtain the release of 50 hostages.

Moreover, the new provocation of U.S. military committed against Iran on Sunday clearly indicates that in its actions the U.S. administration is being less and less guided by reason. Moreover, gradually coming to get the upper hand is the propensity to reckless actions fraught with the most perilous consequences.

GROMYKO EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH CANADIAN COUNTERPART

LD050859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark R. MacGuigan a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for success in connection with his appointment to this post.

In a reply telegram Mark R. MacGuigan has conveyed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams voice the conviction that mutually advantageous bilateral relations will further develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the benefit of the consolidation of peace and international detente and security.

RACHKOV ASSAILS PRO-IMPERIALIST PRC OIL POLICY

LD051439 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by B. Rachkov: "Oil in Beijing's Plans"]

[Text] For some years the Beijing leaders have been intensively pursuing a policy of economic rapprochement between China and the imperialist powers. This is above all an indirect acknowledgement of their inability to develop their national economy on the principles of scientific socialism. Moreover, in exchange for concessions to the imperialists Beijing is hoping to get substantial financial and technical aid to create a mighty military industrial potential as material backup for its aggressive, hegemonist aspirations. To demonstrate their loyalty to imperialism the Chinese leaders gladly betray the interests of their own people and the national liberation movement and maliciously slander the community of socialist states.

Some 25 years ago PRC cooperation with the Soviet Union was marked by, among other achievements, ancillary construction for the first Chinese oilfields in the Daqing area and created fine prospects for the Chinese oil industry. However, Beijing's cessation of close cooperation with the Soviet Union was a serious loss to all other fuel and energy sectors of the Chinese economy as well as the oil industry. While these sectors developed rapidly in the socialist community countries the Chinese fuel economy practically came to a standstill. And even now the acute shortage of energy resources is still an inhibiting factor in the growth of the Chinese economy as a whole. The well-known Sinologist William Clark, who visited the PRC recently, writes that one-tenth of the PRC's production capacity is out of action because of an electricity shortage. These facts are a severe indictment of the Maoist leadership, which has undermined one of the national economy's most important sectors through its inept management.

Nevertheless, since the very beginning of the energy crisis Beijing has tried to impress on the West that China is the country which will save the bourgeois world from the critical shortage of energy resources, especially oil. About 7 or 8 years ago rumors clearly inspired by Beijing were flying around the world to the effect that by 1980 China would be able to extract about 400 million tons of oil and sell 50 million tons to Japan alone. We are now in 1980. What do we find? Oil extraction in China is down by 75 percent and one-half of it still comes from the Daqing fields. There is scarcely enough even for primary domestic needs and, as a consequence, China exports to other countries little over one-third of the oil it had promised to Japan alone. As for Japan itself, last year alone Beijing underdelivered 130,000 tons of oil even in accordance with the contracts concluded: This is the price of Beijing's false self-advertisement.

Beijing is striving to dissolve its unreliability as a business partner and supplier of energy resources to the world market in an ocean of new promises. The other day a conference was held in the United States devoted to the prospects of American-Chinese economic relations. [paragraph continues]

Beijing's Ambassador Chai Zemin once again painted a rosy picture of China about to save the United States and other Western countries from the energy crisis. The ambassador promised the Americans that in 5 years Chinese oil exports will be up to 100 million tons per annum: This is even double the amount promised to Japan 7 years ago--an ignominous failure. But, as the French paper L'AURORE writes, "in China a forecasting error does not really commit anybody in any way."

The realization of forecasts promising an "oil bonanza" would delight the friends of the Chinese people if China used the oil in its genuine economic interests. But the Beijing leaders make no secret of the fact that they want the "black gold" not for the purpose of all-round economic development and the improvement of the population's living standard on that basis, but primarily as a means of paying for Western technology which it would use to implement its "four modernizations" program--a program for creating a modern military-industrial complex. By making new promises to replace the old ones which came to nothing, the Maoists hope ultimately to prompt the Western monopolies to give more active assistance to Beijing hegemonism.

Around two dozen American, Japanese and other monopolies have already joined in work on organizing the exploitation of Chinese mainland and offshore resources. They were attracted not so much by Beijing's loud self-advertisement as by purely neocolonialist calculations. First, they expressed their readiness to give Beijing some help in expanding the extraction of oil which it would use to pay for the modernization of its military-industrial potential. Second, the neocolonialists want to turn Chinese oil into a stick to wave at the Arab and other oil-rich developing states which are attacking the positions of oil neocolonialism with growing determination.

So we have a compromise not only detrimental to China's long-term national interests, but also scabbing which hinders the developing countries' struggle against the remnants of neo-colonialism. The oil-producing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America are increasingly denying imperialism unbridled oil extraction growth and are increasingly demanding of the United States and other Western powers, in return for the oil, not only fairer compensation but also a more just economic policy vis-a-vis all young states. However, Beijing, prepared to pay any price for Western technology in order to achieve its great power aims, blatantly scorns solidarity with the developing countries. "If necessary," Chinese Ambassador in Washington Chai Zemin said, "we will be able to make up for possible U.S. losses of Near East oil." Please stand firm, neocolonialists, he is saying, in the face of the just liberation struggle of the peoples, for, if necessary, we, the Maoists, will help you.

Beijing's betrayal of the national liberation movement's interests angers consistent fighters against imperialism. The press in Arab and other developing countries resolutely condemns the Maoists' agreement to use Chinese oil to offset the peoples' anticolonial policy, as a means of satisfying Beijing's militarist ambitions which jeopardize peace and equitable cooperation.

U.S. SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY POLICY HIT

SK051214 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States has recently clamored about security in South Korea. Saying that security in South Korea is a principal basis for peace and security in Northeast Asia and of vital significance in maintaining security in the United States, the U.S. authorities have shouted for concentrating efforts on the policy of giving priority to security in South Korea. The matter of security has been a major agenda topic at a series of meetings between South Korea and the United States, including the second session of the South Korea-U.S. Military Committee, which was held recently in Washington. The increasingly frequent recent visits to South Korea by high-ranking U.S. figures have mostly been for the purpose of security.

The reason the United States clamors about security in South Korea is to justify its military aggression against it and to further strengthen its policy for converting this land into its military base. The basis of the U.S. colonial policy against South Korea is to convert South Korea into a military base. Viewing South Korea as a geographically important military strategic position, the U.S. imperialists have maneuvered to convert this land into their military base since they first occupied it. This maneuver has recently become more wicked. This has been clearly shown by the fact that they have been running amok more frantically in their effort to increase their military capability, spreading false information by clamoring about the so-called re-evaluation of the military capability of the North, and cancelling the troops withdrawal plan.

On the pretext of maintaining the so-called military balance on the Korean Peninsula, the United States has shipped to this land not only lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and tactical equipment, such as tanks, warships and military planes, on a large-scale but also large quantities of ammunition, which it has stored in the Asian and Pacific region. Moreover, the United States is pushing ahead with the plan to convert ports, including Chinhae, into bases of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and to deploy new aircraft carriers in the waters surrounding South Korea. At the same time, it plans to ship new type war stockpile materials to South Korea and to deploy a squadron of modern A-4 close support fighters there to increase the military capability of U.S. forces in South Korea.

The reason for United States clamors about security in South Korea is in order to constantly carry out its colonial policy of subordination by maintaining a pro-U.S. toadyist regime in this land. The preceding regimes in South Korea were nothing but tools to carry out U.S. policies against South Korea. The present regime is no exception. Holding all the real power through the South Korean regime, a local aggressive structure, the United States has carried out an aggressive war policy.

Accordingly, the United States attaches great importance to the maintenance of a pro-U.S. regime in this land. This has been clearly shown by the fact that immediately after the 26 October incident the United States, saying that it would deal with so-called outside provocation, raised a row putting U.S. forces in South Korea on alert and deploying a large force there.

The United States is aware that if a pro-U.S. regime, which is serville to it, collapses and if a self-reliant, independent government is established on the Korean Peninsula, it will lose its domination there. For this reason, the United States tries to help suppress the patriotic advance of the people toward the democratization of the fatherland, saying that this advance will endanger security. As has been shown previously, the security in South Korea clamored about by the United States is not for the South Korean people. This security is security for the pro-U.S. toadyist regime--a regime which is directly connected with the effort to maintain U.S. domination. The United States tries to suppress elements hindering the implementation of its aggressive war policy by maintaining and employing the pro-U.S. toadyist regime in this land and to make the division of our country permanent. Every fact shows that the security in South Korea advertised by the United States is a wicked, aggressive slogan designed to employ this land as a military stronghold so as to convert it into a permanent colony and thus to hold socialist countries in check. The United States should forsake this anachronist illusion.

The present era is one for sovereignty. The masters of South Korea are not the Americans, but the South Korean people. The South Korean people have not asked for U.S. protection, nor do they want it. Our people oppose U.S. aggression and interference and demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Not only our people but also the peace-loving people in the world demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. The United States should withdraw from this land without delay, taking along with them all aggressive troops and lethal weapons, to meet the demand of our people and the desire of the world for freedom, for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The struggle task assigned all of us is to oppose the aggressive U.S. policies against South Korea and to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

MONGOLIA'S LUBSANCHULTEM STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD020957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] A delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural headed by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the People's Great Hural, stopped over in Moscow en route for Bulgaria and on its way back.

RETURN HOME OF MORE AFGHAN EXILES REPORTED

LD051358 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 5, TASS--An ever growing number of Afghans, who had fled Afghanistan because of hostile propaganda and repressions from the Amin gang, are returning to their motherland. According to a dispatch of the BAKHTAR agency, thousands of nomads returned from Pakistan to the Afghan Paktiah Province (the country's southeast) in the past two days. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is giving them necessary help and assistance. Former "refugees" speak with gratitude about the actions of the government which has granted them permission to return to their homes. They sharply condemn the slanderers who are trying to sow discord and doubt among the Afghans.

A report has come in from the Ghowr Province (the centre of the country) that over 500 families, which had been forced to flee abroad by the criminal repressions of the Amin gang, have returned to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN LEADER REMARKS ON SOVIET SUPPORT AT MAY DAY CEREMONY

LD031235 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--"Many fellow countrymen highly appreciate the fraternal assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan which the imperialist forces and local counter-revolution tried to strangle", a TASS correspondent was told by Deputy Chairman of the Central Board of Afghanistan's Trade Unions Ghani Kargyar. He stressed that Afghans were receiving Soviet soldiers as their brothers who had blocked the path of foreign intervention.

"However hard the imperialists of the United States, Pakistan and the hegemonists from China try to strangle our people's revolution they will fail in their attempts. Relying on the support of the USSR and other socialist countries the proud people of Afghanistan will not be forced to its knees. It is increasingly realising who are its true friends and who are its enemies", the trade union leader said.

Ghani Kargyar is heading an Afghan trade union delegation that was invited to Moscow to attend the May Day celebrations. Sharing his impressions of the demonstration of working people in Red Square he said "it was a moving demonstration of international solidarity by the people of the first country of socialism with all working people in the world struggling for liberation from the yoke of capital, for the national and social equality of all people in the world".

"In the Soviet Union we saw socialism in action and we will follow its great experience, study it as the most reliable school of building a new society in which men of labour enjoy all boons of life", he stressed.

TASS CITES BAKHTAR ON CIA ACTIONS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD031908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1804 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 3, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency has circulated a statement today concerning the unseemly activity of American diplomats against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. In the course of an investigation carried out by the Afghan Government, facts have come to light about the subversive activity against the DRA by American diplomat (Robert Lessard), who was expelled from Afghanistan in 1974 for activities which had nothing in common with diplomatic work.

The Afghan Government disposes of reliable information about the activity of (Robert Lessard) against the DRA. It is known that since 1977 and up to the present time (R. Lessard) has been the deputy of the CIA resident in Islamabad, John Reagan. After the April revolution, which dealt a crushing blow to American plans for turning Afghanistan into a puppet of American imperialism, the subversive activit, of the CIA against Afghanistan intensified considerably. To assist J. Reagan and (R. Lessard) CIA operatives (Lee Robenson), (Rogers Brock) and (Vanam David), who are considered experts in the preparation of acts of subversion and organization of coups, arrived from Saudi Arabia. This "quintet" of Americans coordinates its activity with Agha Shahi, the Pakistani president's foreign affairs adviser, who has old ties with the CIA, and Shah Nawaz, secretary at the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Subversive activity against Afghanistan was particularly heightened on the eve of H. Amin's coming to power. In August 1979 John Reagan met (Radhor) and (Alam), Pakistani intelligence agency chiefs, and agreed on joint actions with them in connection with the changes which were brewing in Afghanistan. During this meeting, a program of joint actions by American and Pakistani intelligence against the DRA was drawn up. Reagan and (Lessard) met Pakistani army generals, who were subsequently appointed to commands in regions bordering Afghanistan, and also Shahid Hamid, Pakistan's minister of information and broadcasting, with whom they reached an agreement on propaganda measures against the DRA. Subsequently, (Lessard), in conjunction with high-ranking Pakistani officers, set about forming the so-called "Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan," led by (Burhanuddin Rabbani). In January 1980, (Lessard) made attempts to combine the anti-Afghan emigre groups of (B. Rabbani), (M.N. Muhammadi), (G. Hekmatyar) and others.

The facts revealed during investigations, says the BAKHTAR statement, testify to the fact that the CIA continues its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. American diplomats-cum-spies use Pakistani territory to prepare acts of sabotage, having turned the country into a bridgehead for subversive activity against the DRA.

[Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan at 1630 GMT on 4 May 80 also carried the above item]

BAZILEVICH REFUTES REPORTS ON AFGHAN STUDENTS' PROTEST

LD061030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Our Correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich, reports from Kabul on the activation of hostile propaganda against the Afghan republic. This time the counterrevolutionaries tried to use young people to implement their foul designs of provoking disturbances in Kabul. The provocateurs, who had been sent into Afghanistan from outside, used bribery and blackmail to force children and adolescents to go out into the streets. [Words indistinct] Maoists who had been sent into Afghanistan tried to provoke disturbances in the capital. They attempted to find support among schoolchildren and students. By means of deception and bribery they managed to get a small number of the least intelligent young people, primarily from the formerly priviledged strata of society, on their side. Only a few young Afghan men and women, however, went out into the streets.

The Voice of America, the BBC and other hostile radio stations are proclaiming to the whole world that armored carriers of Soviet toops in Afghanistan at the government's request went out on to the streets of Kabul to break up the so-called demonstrators, and that dozens of young Afghan men and women were killed. That is an outrageous lie. It is true that two or three people were wounded, but they were wounded by stones thrown by the Maoist provocateurs lurking behind their backs. The people's militia, with the help of the Kabul population, detained the rampaging hooligans.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED ON TITO'S DEATH

LD051226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--The following official statement was published here today:

It is with profound sorrow that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers inform communists and all working people of the Soviet Union that on 4 May, 1980, the death occurred of Josip Broz Tito, outstanding leader of the Yugoslav peoples, prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, at the age of 87 after a grave illness.

Condolences Sent

LD051202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1131 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Federal Executive Council in which they convey to them, as well as to Yugoslav communists and all working people of Yugoslavia, profound condolences in connection with the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

"The death of Josip Broz Tito," says the message, "is a grave loss for the peoples of Yugoslavia, whose tested political leader he was for many years. With his energetic activity in strengthening the ranks of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, in leading the heroic struggle of Yugoslav working people against the fascist invaders and for the triumph of the socialist revolution, in organizing the construction of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and consolidating the brotherhood and unity of its peoples, Josip Broz Tito won a high degree of prestige and respect."

"The world public knows Josip Broz Tito as a champion of the cause of peace, relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence, as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. Heading the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] for more than 40 years, he actively fought in the ranks of the international communist and workers movement against the forces of reaction, for safeguarding the security of the peoples and for social progress.

"Josip Broz Tito regarded as important [pridaval vazhnoye znacheniye] the development of all-round cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. His regular meetings with Soviet leaders were conducive to the deepening of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. In this sorrowful time, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers again confirm the Soviet Union's invariable desire to strengthen friendly relations with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the LCY on the basis of an unflinching observance of the principles and accords, jointly agreed at summit level, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, strict respect for sovereign rights in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust.

"The Soviet Union has always proceeded and still proceeds from the fact that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, which is bound together by deep historical traditions and by the memory of fighting fraternity and by international solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism, corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY and is our common property.

"Soviet people share the Yugoslav working peoples' sorrow in connection with the death of Josip Broz Tito--outstanding state and (party) leader of Yugoslavia, eminent activist of the international communist and workers movement and tireless struggler for peace. The name of Josip Broz Tito will go down in history for ever."

LEADERS MEET YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR, VISIT EMBASSY

Suslov Receives Orlandic

LD051218 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU received today Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Marko Orlandic at his request in connection with the death of President of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Gromyko Meets Orlandic

LD051250 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Marko Orlandic, ambassador of Yugoslavia to the USSR, on his request in connection with the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Brezhnev, Others at Embassy

LD060936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov today visited the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the USSR in connection with the death of President of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

They paid a minute's tribute of silence to the memory of the outstanding statesman and party leader of Yugoslavia, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement and a tireless fighter for peace, who attached great importance to the development of all-round cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPSU and between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state signed the book of condolences.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD301254 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 30, TASS--The collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia discussed at a regular meeting Yugoslavia's relations with the Soviet Union. The TANJUG agency reports that the favourable development of these relations was pointed out. It was noted that the principles contained in the jointly adopted documents constitute a sound basis for further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The collective Presidency also discussed the development of relations with the neighbouring countries to which Yugoslavia attaches great significance. It was pointed out that it is necessary to continue the activity to develop further friendly relations of all-round cooperation with all those countries on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect.

KOSYGIN, RUSAKOV GREET BABIUCH ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD060832 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Edward Babiuch was met at the airport by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

VERDET SPEECH AT BUCHAREST MAY DAY MEETING NOTED

LD050857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Celebrating the Holiday"]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 April--A public celebration was held here today to mark May Day, the day of working people's international solidarity. It was attended by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, I. Verdet, prime minister of Romania, and other Romanian leaders.

In his speech at the meeting I. Verdet stressed that May Day is taking place in Romania in an atmosphere of solidarity with the struggle of the working class all over the world for freedom and democracy. Romania consistently advocates consolidating security and peace, disarmament and the development of detente in Europe and throughout the world. Romania will continue to develop relations of friendship and solidarity with everyone, above all the neighboring socialist countries.

VERDET THANKS KOSYGIN FOR CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

LD021059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I warmly thank you for the congratulations and wishes you sent me on my reelection to the post of prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

END OF LONDON IRANIAN EMBASSY SIEGE REPORTED

LD060058 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] In London, special antiterrorist units have overrun the Iranian Embassy, where terrorists were holding about 20 hostages. Two explosions occurred during the operation and a fire broke out. There were casualties. The police say the hostages have been freed and the terrorists have been taken into custody.

'PROVOCATIVE' U.S., NATO EXERCISES THREATEN PEACE

TA052052 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 5 May 80

[Anonymous commentary: "The United States Is Continuing to Increase Tension in the Near East"]

[Text] The NATO countries' naval exercises began in the central and eastern regions of the Mediterranean today. Turkey is participating in these maneuvers. According to reports from Western countries, these extensive maneuvers will also be conducted near Turkish shores and near the Izmir Bay.

According to Ankara Radio, because of the NATO maneuvers, the allied countries' planes are using the U.S. military bases in Eskisehir and Incirlik.

Even though the NATO naval exercises are carried out in the Mediterranean every year, this year's maneuvers are being conducted under special conditions. The most interesting point is that the present maneuvers of the Atlantic bloc's armed forces are being conducted at a time when the international situation in the Near East and Middle East is quite severe. This is a clear outcome of the U.S. imperialist policy in this region. The U.S. administration is continuing to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The U.S. administration has not given up the [word indistinct] of armed forces nor the preparation of new operations against Iran. As before, Washington supports Israel's expansionist policies against the Arab countries and Tel Aviv's aggression against the Palestinian Arabs.

Turkey is becoming increasingly more involved in the dangerous U.S. adventures in the Near East. The Turkish press recently published the text of the new Turkish-American military agreement, which has been submitted to parliament for ratification. It is clearly understood from the conditions of the agreement that despite various reservations, the real boss of the U.S. military bases on Turkish soil is the United States, as was the case before.

The danger to Turkey created by this sitiation is obvious. The statement made by life Senator Haydar Tunckanat is not incidental. The senator pointed out that U.S. planes loaded with nuclear weapons can take off from these bases whenever they want and head in whichever direction they want. They can use these bases against Turkey's friendly neighboring countries, something which runs counter to the aims and duties of Turkey's foreign policy.

Undoubtedly, NATO's extensive naval exercises near the shores of the Near East under these harsh and dangerous conditions further increase the tension in this area. Furthermore, the present maneuvers, which will continue until 17 May, coincide with the special meeting of the NATO Council. The NATO Council's special meeting will begin in Brussels in a few days. As is known, during the meeting the council will continue to discuss this imperialist organization's future military preparations and the problems related to the increase in the NATO countries' military expenditures.

The provocative U.S. policy in a region which is adjacent to the Soviet Union's southern border might lead to certain results dangerous to the cause of protecting peace. This policy threatens the security of the peoples of the Near East and Middle East, including the Turkish people, and also ignores these peoples' desires for peace, national independence and friendship with the regional countries.

IZVESTIYA HITS EFFORTS TO 'CURTAIL' SOVIET-PORTUGUESE TIES

LD051345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Nesterov dispatch under the rubric "25 April is Portugal's National Holiday": "Revolution Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] Lisbon--The weather is hot in Portugal. The thermometer indicates over 25 degrees, and even the Atlantic's gusty breath allays the heat for only a moment. But the country's political climate is still hotter. Portugal is greeting the sixth anniversary of its revolution in an atmosphere of further exacerbation of the situation and of daily demonstrations, rallies, meetings and strikes in many ways reminiscent of 25 April 1974, when progressively minded soldiers put an end to the fascist Caetano regime with the support of the broad people's masses.

Recently ever increasing criticism has been leveled at the present cabinet's foreign policy and, above all, at the unfriendly steps towards the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which Melo Antunes, member of the Revolution Council and former foreign minister, has described as an attempt by certain circles to return Portugal to cold war times. In the opinion of the Portuguese Council of Struggle for Peace and International Cooperation, this is doing palpable harm to Portugal itself and to its sovereignty and independence and is against the people's interests.

Local newspapers have repeatedly emphasized that the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries made it possible to set up mutually advantageous cooperation, particularly in the economic, cultural and scientific spheres. Thus the Soviet Union's big order for the building of riverboats and the purchase of large consignments of footwear, wine, textiles and other commodities are having a favorable effect on the development of Portugal's economy. A broad scientific and cultural exchange has also begun to take shape. This is precisely why many sober-minded Portuguese believe that the attempts by certain shortsighted politicians to destroy the relations which have already taken shape between our countries hardly accord with the Portuguese people's interests.

The policy of curtailing relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries does not meet with support in Portugal, as evidenced both by the growing ranks of the "Portugal-USSR" Society and by the increasing number of students of Russian. And L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands" and books about the life of the Soviet people after the defeat of fascism are in ever increasing demand.

Portugal is celebrating the sixth anniversary of the victory of its revolution at a time when the rightwing parties which have ended up in power are trying to return the country to a past which has gone forever. But, just as 6 years ago, the working people are full of determination to struggle for their rights, for freedom and for the democratic gains which they have achieved. On 25 April, in addition to the rallies and demonstrations in honor of the portentous date, by decision of President of the Republic R. Eanes parades will be held in all military subunits. [paragraph continues]

In Lisbon and Guimaraes, a small town in the north of the country, 1,900 democratically minded officers are gathering for the now traditional meeting of "Captains of 25 April." Portugal is greeting a spring free from fascism for the sixth time. Only this April has turned out hot. Political forecasters maintain that there will be many more hot days this year.

KREISKY 'CONCERN' OVER SIMULATED U.S. ATTACK ON VIENNA EMBASSY

LD050851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "An Illegal Act"]

[Text] Vienna, 30 April--A dangerous situation posing the threat of an armed clash between American marines normally on guard inside the American Embassy and special sub-units of the Austrian police arose in downtown Vienna, where the embassy building is located. During the night, while an Austrian policeman was on guard outside, 16 armed marines raced up to the embassy in cars and broke through the barrier and into the grounds, thus simulating an "attack" on their own diplomatic mission. It was only by sheer chance that the policeman did not open fire on the unknown raiders, although he did sound the alrm to bring in a large force of police.

The paper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG published today a statement by Chancellor B. Kreisky who said, in particular: "We are very concerned about what happened. It was an unseemly act, especially in view of the fact that the Austrian authorities were not notified of it by the American Embassy."

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE KEKKONEN ON LENIN PEACE PRIZE

LD050921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 1

[Text of L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin message to U. Kekkonen on being awarded Lenin Peace Prize]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic:

We cordially congratulate you, esteemed Mr President, on being awarded the international Lenin prize "for strengthening peace among the people."

The Soviet Union rates highly your many years of activity aimed at the expansion of mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples, at the strengthening of peace and international security. The contribution made by Finland and by you personally to the successful holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to the establishment of the process of detente on our continent has been generally recognized. The preservation and consolidation of detente is at the present time one of the most important tasks of international life.

Finland's peace-loving foreign policy and the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line based on the policy of firm friendship and trust between our countries and peoples, of an active fight for peace and international cooperation, enjoy deserved prestige in the world.

In this year, which marks the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we note with profound satisfaction that the new principles of interstate relations elaborated by the founder of the Soviet state and the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, have found a vivid embodiment in Soviet-Finnish relations, which are being successfully developed on the reliable foundation of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

We wish you, esteemed Mr President, good health and further success in your responsible state activity in the interests of Finland and for the good of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and A. Kosygin

END OF CONCORDE PRODUCTION REFLECTS COMMERCIAL MISCALCULATIONS

LD051339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "Just One Franc"]

[Text] Paris, 25 April--One franc (15 kopeks)--that is the price for which four Concorde passenger liners, the last in the series of these supersonic aircraft, will be "sold," that is, virtually given away free. They will be acquired by Air France and the British Airways.

It is clear that this is a purely symbolic price but it emphasizes the conplete collapse of the commercial calculations made when the airliner was put into production. In addition to U.S. competition bordering on sabotage, what is to blame here is the incorrect assessment of the prospects for the development of air transport. Concorde was appropriate only for a small circle of millionaires who agreed to play higher rates to gain a few hours of flying time.

Of course, work on Concorde was not without its uses to the French and British aircraft industry. Many of the technical solutions developed at the time were later used to plan the family of "air buses" which have now become the "war-horse" of the West European Consortium whose head plants are in France. While the Concorde series ended with the 16th aircraft, this year alone 33 air buses will be produced.

Of course, they are not being sold at one franc apiece but they nonetheless enjoy a steady demand.

USSR, NORWAY STILL DIFFER ON BARENTS SEA DEMARCATION

LD051201 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Apr 80 p 8

[Kjell Dragnes report: "A Long Way to a Settlement in the Barents Sea; New Talks in the Fall"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 April--For the moment the Soviet Union is unwilling to commit itself in writing to a solution of the problem of a Barents Sea demarcation line through an agreement with Norway. The formulations in the terse press announcement published after 5 days of talks in Moscow contain no confirmation of a willingness to reach a solution from the Soviet side.

It is clear, however, that there will not be a long wait before the next round of talks, since discussions will be resumed in Oslo in the fall, informed sources say. The nine-line press announcement says only that negotiations will be resumed after further arrangements have been made.

"I do not think that you could say that we have reached the end of the road, nor will we do so next time," Ambassador Jens Evensen said after the close of talks on Wednesday. "These are such complicated questions that they must mature slowly through discussions, held without too long intervals between them."

The Norwegian delegation arrived back in Oslo on Wednesday.

After the first real round of talks for 3.5 years, it is also clear that the Soviet Union has not abandoned its old, well-known position that the sector line and not the median line, as Norway claims, ought to be the border on the Barents Sea shelf. An area of 155,000 square km lies between these lines.

Nor have the Moscow talks given signs of any Soviet readiness for possible compromise such as Norway has declared itself willing to accept. But the Norwegian side considers it a positive sign that the Russians are willing to talk and that there will probably be greater progress in the talks. It is also thought out of the question that the Soviet Union will proclaim the sector line as the border.

There has been no clear answer on why the Russians made the invitation to new talks in the middle of a tough press campaign against Norway and Norwegian defense policy. But it looks as if the Soviet Union does not want to let the worsening international situation and external factors influence bilateral Norwegian-Soviet relations. Neither defense questions nor the Olympic boycott were mentioned during the talks.

The topics were not even raised at Ambassador Jens Evensen's half-hour meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov on Monday. On the whole all the meetings were held in a "businesslike, friendly atmosphere," as the press announcement puts it.

On Wednesday Ambassador Evensen was at the Fish Industry Ministry, where he gave a briefing on the situation in the northwest Atlantic and the establishment of a zone around Jan Mayen Island. The Soviet delegation took note of his briefing but expressed no special viewpoints, Evensen said.

The large delegations on both sides had only plenary meetings and did not divide into specialist groups. Discussions were based on international law, and not only the 1958 Geneva convention which establishes the median-line principle for continental shelf demarcation disputes. The text of the new Law of the Sea Treaty being drawn up was also used. It attaches more weight to special circumstances than the Geneva treaty. It is special circumstances such as a large population on the Kola Peninsula, strategic considerations and other circumstances which the Russians have claimed must be the decisive factors making the sector line the final border.

In addition to the old problems, new problems connected with 200-nautical mile economic zones emerged in the period between the present round of talks and the last, held in Oslo in December 1976. The establishment of the gray zone has only been a medium term solution to this problem.

This round of talks, the fifth in the series, did not clarify whether it would be possible to have different borders, one for the sea bed and the other for the sea. The Norwegian view is that the two borders must coincide.

In practice negotiations on the Barents Sea have been going on for 10 years. But the round of talks in Moscow is merely the beginning of a new series of meetings, Norwegian delegation circles said on Wednesday.

GULF STATES AFFIRM SUPPORT FOR IRAN DURING QOTBZADEH TOUR

LD052140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 May 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has concluded his tour to certain Arab Gulf states and conducted fruitful talks with their leaders. Qotbzadeh acquainted the Arab leaders with the aggressive activities of the United States which constitute a threat to peace and security not just with regard to Iran but also with regard to the entire gulf region.

The Arab Gulf states have affirmed their solidarity with and support for the Iranian revolution which broke out against the proimperialist regime of the shah. Kuwait and Bahrain have declared that if necessary they would render the Iranian revolution tangible material support and assistance in the struggle to repel the aggressive onslaughts of U.S. imperialism which is trying with the force of arms and through starvation to crush the free Iranian people.

The Arab world appreciates the stance of the Iranian revolution in backing the Arabs' just cause. The Iranian revolution is a natural ally of the Arabs' liberating struggle because together they face the same common enemy and the U.S. imperialists who declared the gulf region a region of selfish interests. In the past they also sought to secure these interests chiefly by means of flagrant force and threat of military intervention in Iran and other gulf states.

It is thus obvious that while they are showing effective solidarity with the antiimperialist Iranian revolution the Arab states are also contributing to ensuring their own security and protecting their national independence and the freedom of their decision in internal and international affairs.

ISIDORO MALMIERE RELAYS CASTRO MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR

LD051400 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 5, TASS--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is currently on a visit here, met with President A. Bani-Sadr of Iran. At the meeting, Tehran radio said, the sides discussed the question of convocation of an emergency conference of non-aligned countries at the level of foreign ministers in connection with the abortive military adventure of the USA against Iran. Isidoro Malmierca proposed that this conference be convened in Havana. In discussing bilateral Iranian-Cuban relations, he declared for the speediest establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level. Thus, the minister said, Cuba will be able to give even more effective support to the Iranian revolution.

The Cuban foreign minister delivered to A. Bani-Sadr a message from Fidel Castro. The developments in south-west Asia, the message says among other things, are evidence of a sharp deterioration of the situation in that area, which adversely affects the nonaligned movement. Cuba, as the chairman of the nonaligned movement, it is pointed out further, intends to make its contribution to the cause of resolving differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan through negotiations and in the spirit of the principles of the nonaligned movement.

Fidel Castro also pointed to the great significance of Iran's active cooperation in normalising the situation in south-west Asia in the light of the struggle of the Iranian people against imperialist domination, the overthrow of the despotic shah's dictatorship, Iran's pullout from the aggressive CENTO bloc, expression of full support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people as well as the resistance of the Iranian people to the military threats of American imperialism and economic blocade by the USA.

At its meeting, the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran heard a preliminary report by the special commission for investigation into the part played by the forces of internal counter-revolution in the abortive military adventure of the United States against Iran.

Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh said after the meeting that the rumors about the use by the U.S. aircraft, which took part in the military action, of air fields in Bahrain, have proved to be false. Those who spread them, he said, aimed at spoiling relations between Iran and Bahrain. Qotbzadeh reaffirmed that the destiny of the American hostages, who are accused of espionage against Iran, will be decided by the Iranian parliament.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET PDRY PARTY OFFICIAL

LD052359 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A meeting was held today between Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee. During the meeting, 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talk, held in a warm atmosphere of comradeship, the participants exchanged information on the activity of the CPSU and YSP, and discussed the promotion of friendly Soviet-Yemeni relations, as well as some topical questions related to the international situation.

The representatives of the CPSU and the YSP stressed the resolve of their respective parties to further help, in all possible ways, in expanding and deepening relations between the PDRY and the Soviet Union, including party matters--a matter consistent with the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries, the task of strengthening world peace and security, and the struggle against the plots of imperialism and reaction in the Near and Middle East. It is also in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY.

Also participating in the talks were 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

PDRY'S NASIR MUHAMMAD MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD021023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Message to Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev:

It was with a feeling of profound gratitude and pride that I received the telegram of congratulations you sent on the occasion of my election as general secretary of our party.

Sharing your satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and our countries' governments and peoples, on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemeni people I would like to convey to you our high assessment of the solidarity which has been and is displayed by the friendly Soviet people and the CPSU toward our people, in the cause of strengthening our national independence and for the sake of the well-being and prosperity of the working people of Democratic Yemen. Our people, as always, will be sincerely devoted to the revolution's noble goals, which were set by our party on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism in order to lead the country along the path of development and social progress for the sake of peace and socialism. Our relations with you, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and on the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded between our countries, will strengthen from day to day for the sake of our common goals and aspriations.

I will take this opportunity to send you warm, comradely greetings and wishes for health and happiness, and to wish further development and success to the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and our countries' governments and peoples.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

ANGOLAN MINISTRY CITES CONTINUED S. AFRICAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD031300 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The South African racists continue their armed provocations against the People's Republic of Angola, it is stated in a communique released in Luanda by the Angolan Defense Ministry. Here is our commentary. Few independent countries in Africa have started the People's Republic of Angola. The South African regular troops subject the populations living in border areas to barbaric destruction, blow up bridges and power cables and mine roads. According to news agency reports, in the last few months alone the number of training camps for sabotage groups in northern Namibia along the Angolan border has doubled. Since 15 April the racists have been building up motorized troops along the Angolan border, the recent communique issued by the Angolan Defense Ministry points out. The total number of South African personnel stationed in Namibia today amounts to 70,000 men. The CIA agents and the NATO countries special services help in the training of sabotage groups to be sent to the Angolan territory. The designs of the Pretoria authorities and their Western protectors are clear: All provocations against the People's Republic of Angola are aimed at preventing the establishment of a socialist state along the border with the last bulwarks of colonialism and racism in Africa, at destabilizing the Angolan economy and at countering the multilateral support lent by Angola to the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] patriots, the statement issued by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party underlines.

The racists themselves do not conceal their objectives. Thus South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, using the language dear to the Chinese hegemonists, threatens publicly to teach a lesson to the People's Republic of Angola because of its support for the national liberation movements in Namibia and in the Republic of South Africa. In these circumstances, Angola is compelled to strengthen its armed forces and make use of all its resources in order to defend its territory. The close relations established by the People's Republic of Angola with the USSR, Cuba and other socialist countries contribute not only to the development of its economic power but also to the strengthening of its defense capabilities. Angola is fully determined to defend its revolutionary achievements, to offer dignified resistance to the attempts being made against its sovereignty, and is set on continuing to support in the future the national liberation movements which are waging a just struggle for the liberation of the peoples in southern Africa, the president of Angola and chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party said at a mass rally of Luanda workers.

LIGACHEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS SAO TOME

LD051031 Moscow TASS International Serivce in Russian 1536 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Sao Tome, 4 May, TASS--A plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe [MLSTP] in 1980-81 has been signed here. The plan provides for an exchange of experience in the sphere of party construction and party leadership of various spheres of life. The document was signed by E.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tomsk CPSU Obkom, head of a CPSU delegation visiting the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe at the invitation of the MLSTP, and H. Pinto da Costa, minister of planning, labor and social welfare. The signing of the plan for interparty links, H. Pinto da Costa said, is of enormous importance for the further development of cooperation between the MLSTP and the CPSU and the peoples of the two countries. We, he stressed, will apply all our effort and energy to implement the great ideas of V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat. H. Pinto da Costa, chairman of the MLSTP and president of the republic, received the CPSU delegation and had a friendly talk with its members.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT LENIN MONUMENT UNVEILING

ID051315 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Memories of the Great Lenin: Ceremonial Unveiling of the Monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the 'Lenin Hills' State Historical Reserve Took Place Yesterday"]

[Excerpts] The people's love for Ilich is boundless. Further shining evidence of this was provided by the imposing monument erected on the threshold of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth at the fork of the Kashira Highway and the memorial Berezovaya Alley. The monument was erected in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

Hundreds of representatives of labor collectives from the capital and the Moscow area gathered for the ceremonial unveiling of the monument. Emblazoned on the banners were words of love and loyalty to Ilich's precepts and the Communist Party he created. Among the participants in the ceremony were CPSU veterans and the oldest inhabitants of Gorkiy.

The meeting was opened by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The red ribbon was cut, and the cover fell away from the 6-meter bronze figure. The USSR state anthem range out.

Lenin's name and cause are independent of time, V.V. Grishin said. Years and decades pass, but the image of the great revolutionary and thinker and his ideas do not grow old, but remain before mankind on their full impressive scale.

Leninism is the Marxism of the modern era, an integral, constantly developing teaching. It is the profound expression of the interests of the working class and all working people and the requirements of world social progress, it makes it possible to elaborate correct answers to the most burning questions of today, it teaches us to resolve urgent problems boldly and creatively and arms us with a scientific understanding of the prospects of social development.

The correctness of the great Marxist-Leninist teaching has been confirmed by the history of the land of the soviets over more than 60 years and by the entire course of world development since Great October.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's activity is a remarkable example of the organic combination of theory and practice. He created and cultivated the proletarian party of the new type and boldly and resolutely led it to storm the autocratic exploiting system and to combat internal and external enemies, and then to the great cause of building a new society.

Leninist ideas have a tremendous magnetic attraction for working people in all countries, and all who are fighting for socialism and communism, for social progress and peace turn to these ideas.

Our party devoutly preserves the great leader's precepts. Loyalty to Leninism permeate all its plans and achievements. The political course elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is a continuation and creative development of the Leninist plan for building socialism and communism.

This course is aimed at further strengthening the gains of socialism, creating the material and technical base of communism, improving social relations and educating people in the spirit of communist ideology. Closely rallied around the party's Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet people warmly approve and unanimously support the CPSU's political line and practical activity for the sake of the triumph of the cause of communism and peace.

The working people of our country, including Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast, V.V. Grishin went on, are greeting the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth with great achievements. They have fulfilled with honor the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the jubilee. Hundreds of thousands of workers and thousands of teams, sectors and shops have completed their personal 5-year targets. The traditional Leninist subbotnik on 19 April was a clear expression of the high awareness of Muscovites and the working people of the Moscow area and their devotion to the party's cause. That day became a real festival of communist labor, in whose victory V.I. Lenin firmly believed.

Communists, all Soviet people, working people in the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind profoundly honor Lenin's memory. The monument unveiled today will henceforth be yet another symbol of that memory and of the boundless love and gratitude of the Communist Party and all the Soviet people toward our great leader and teacher.

This monument has been erected in a place which is dear to all of us--the Lenin Hills, where Vladimir Ilich spent the last years of his life and where he wrote many works on important questions of party, economic and cultural building and international policy.

People will continue to come here in an endless stream, to the house where Vladimir Ilich lived and died, to this monument, to express their gratitude and their admiration of Lenin's genius. This monument will remind us repeatedly of the man whose whole life was dedicated to the struggle for the working people's happiness, for communism.

P.A. Rodionov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, took the floor. A major period in V.I. Lenin's life, he said, is associated with the Lenin Hills. Here the leader wrote the work "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautskiy" [Proletarskaya Revolyutsiya i Renegat Kautskiy] and worked on one of his most important works, "Leftwing Communism, and Infantile Disorder" [Detskaya Bolezn "Levizny" v Kommunizme]. Here too Vladimir Ilich resolved many party and state matters and prepared for party congresses, Soviet congresses and Comintern congresses.

The rally devoted to the ceremonial unveiling of the V.I. Lenin monument was attended by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom; S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; N.T. Kozlov, chairman of the Moskovskiy Oblispolkom; Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries V.N. Makeyev, L.A. Borisov, R.F. Dementyeva, I.N. Ponomarev and N.N. Ponomarev; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom; and V.I. Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

MASHEROV 18 APRIL MINSK SPEECH ON LENIN ANNIVERSARY

LD051525 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 April 1980 carries on pages 1-3 the text of an 8,500-word speech entitled "Lenin's Ideas and Cause Will Live Through the Ages" delivered by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at an 18 April ceremony in Minsk to mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The speech contains the following excerpt:

"The strengthening of socialism's positions and the upsurge in the workers and national liberation movement achieved under the influence of the ideas of Leninism and the example of Great October have enraged aggressive forces to an unprecedented degree. Behind wave of artificially created anti-Soviet hysteria and the demagogic fabrications about 'Moscow's machinations' U.S. imperialist circles have made unprecedented efforts to escalate the arms race. The Carter administration's sharp turn toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and the dangerous temptation to stake everything on the 'China card' have complicated the international atmosphere.

"The United States is building up its military potential in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, brandishing the bugaboo of military threats. A policing 'quick-reaction corps' is being speedily knocked together and other foreign policy adventures are being organized. By means of a fairly well revamped doctrine of belligerent hegemonism Washington is pursuing the unattainable but extremely dangerous aim of dictating its will to other peoples, treating them as if they were their own property, talking in the language of blackmail and diktat to all those it dislikes and altering the world correlation of forces in its favor.

"In the current international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to develop cooperation with the forces of peace, freedom and progress, to foil the perfidious intrigues of international reaction, to defend and deepen detente and to further strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might. All this is being done in order to safeguard the possibility for our people and their allies and friends to build socialism and communism and to live and work in peace."

PEOPLE'S LOYALTY TO PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AFFIRMED

LD060841 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 April 1980 front-pages a 1,100-word editorial under the headline "We Report to May Day" describing Soviet Workers' achievements in agriculture and industry in the context of the forthcoming May Day holiday. In particular the editorial states:

"In reporting their labor gifts for May Day, our people, employed in constructive labor, are demonstrating again and again their unvarying adherence to the cause of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and their loyalty to proletarian internationalism. Soviet people wholeheartedly support the peace-loving foreign policy course of Lenin's party and of our state aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening detente."

PRAVDA ON KUZNETSOV REMARKS AT KREMLIN AWARD CEREMONY

LD051335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--on 25 April in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders of the USSR to a group of award winners.

The Order of Lenin and the gold "Hammer and Sickle" Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to N.V. Goldin, USSR minister for the construction of heavy industry enterprises; I.S. Kozlovskiy, people's artist of the USSR; and Academician A.V. Novoselova.

The Order of Lenin was presented to Hero of the Soviet Union and honored test pilot of the USSR S.N. Anokhin.

Orders of the October revolution were presented to T.L. Varkhotov, director of the all-union Soyuzgiprovodkhoz Planning and Survey and Scientific Research Institute; R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor the journal KOMMUNIST; Army General A.A. Luchinskiy, and writer Yu.M. Nagibin.

Orders of the labor red banner, the friendship of the peoples and the "Badge of Honor" were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly and wholeheartedly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in labor for the benefit of the motherland.

TEXT OF GREETINGS MESSAGE ON AZERBAIJAN ANNIVERSARY

LD051337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of Azerbaijan on their great holiday--the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Soviet Azerbaijan's jubilee is being marked during the noteworthy days of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin--creator of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state. The revolutionary struggle and the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan are inextricably linked with V.I. Lenin's name. Under the Bolshevik party's leadership the working class and toiling peasantry of Azerbaijan, with the fraternal assistance of the Russian proletariat and the Red Army, crushed the reactionary power of the bourgeoisie and landowners and routed the forces of internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention.

The activity of the Baku commune and the exploit of the 26 Baku commissars--heroic fighters for the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan--will remain a bright chapter in the history of socialist revolution in our country and a symbol of courage forever.

Great October destroyed the chains of the social and national oppression of the Transcaucasus peoples and opened up for them broad opportunities for socialist development. The Azerbaijan SSR and the republic's working people made a worthy contribution to the creation and consolidation of the unified, multinational USSR.

In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War against German fascism Azerbaijan's servicemen, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of all the USSR's fraternal peoples, displayed exemplary valor and heroism. The working people of the republic and of Baku, city of oil, ensured reliable supplies of fuel and other industrial and agricultural products for the army and the national economy.

Under the proven leadership of the CPSU, which consistently implements a Leninist nationalities policy, the working people of the Azerbaijan SSR, in collaboration with all our country's peoples, have over the past 60 years achieved great successes in political, economic and sociocultural life.

Soviet Azerbaijan today is characterized not only by the oil-extracting and refining industry but also by petrochemicals, developed machine building and a modern food and light industry. Radical changes have taken place in agriculture. This sector is being consistently transferred to an industrial footing, the material and technical base of sovkhozes and kolkhozes has been strengthened considerably, the yield and gross harvest of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other crops have increased and the production of livestock products has grown. Science and culture have flourished to an unprecedented degree. The well-being of the republic's working people is constantly increasing.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party skillfully directs the working people's efforts toward fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the improvement of the economy and culture and carries out multifaceted work on ideological, political, international and labor education and on strengthening the principles of communist morality in all spheres of the republic's life. Soviet people greeted with joy the news of the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment by the Azerbaijan SSR working people of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for the output of industrial and agricultural products and the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic in this connection.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express confidence that the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan, true to the glorious revolutionary, labor and international traditions, will mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU congress with new successes in communist building and will continue to strengthen the indestructible fraternal friendship of our country's peoples and their unity and cohesion around the CPSU.

Long live the Azerbaijan SSR!

Long live the Azerbaijan Communist Party--combat detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

GROMYKO, KUZNETSOV SIGN OBITUARY OF DIPLOMAT I.M. YEZHOV

LD021111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Igor Matveyevich Yezhov]

[Excerpts] Igor Matveyevich Yezhov, a prominent Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU since 1943, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry and member of the Ministry Collegium, died suddenly on 22 April 1980, aged 58.

I.M. Yezhov was born on 13 September 1921 in the city of Kiev.

[Signed] A.A. Gromyko, V. V. Kuznetsov, N.M. Pegov, G.N. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, I.N. Zemskov, L.F. Ilichev, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrev, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, N.P. Firyubin, V.G. Makarov, A.V. Korovitsyn, A.I. Grishchenko, Yu.Ye. Fokin, V.F. Kazakov.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF CPSU OFFICIAL G. I. OSIPOV

LD290947 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 April 1980 publishes on page 3 a 450-word obituary of Georgiy Ivanovich Osipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who "died on 18 April 1980 after a serious prolonged illness." He was born in 1906. The obituary is signed by:

"L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, K.U. Chernenko, M.S. Solomentsev, M.S. Gorbachev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin" and others.

KURSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

LD051011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent report under the general headline "News From Party Organizations": "The Main Concern--Cadres"]

[Text] In the last 10 years the proportion of practical workers among chiefs of shops and departments at enterprises in Kurskaya Oblast has fallen from 20 to 7 percent. Notable positive shifts have taken place in agricultural production. The number of specialists has increased 50 percent. These facts were cited in the report by A.F. Gudkov, first secretary of the Kurskiy Obkom, at an obkom plenum which discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in improving the selection, distribution and education of leadership cadres in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress' requirements. While noting all that is positive that has been accumulated in work with cadres, the keynote speaker and other speakers subjected shortcomings to principled criticism and focused attention on unresolved problems. It is important, the resolution which was adopted stresses, to constantly improve the forms and methods of work with cadres and persistently strive to improve the standard of leadership of the economy and all aspects of public life. The plenum was addressed by Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

APN REFUTES CLAIMS OF JEWISH EMIGRATION

LD290943 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Apr 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Emigration"]

[Text] On Saturday the Soviet news agency APN refuted Western press statements according to which some 120,000 Soviet Jews are waiting for visas to leave the USSR. Quoting a statement by Konstantin Zotov, chief of the visa service at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the agency affirms that, as of 1 January 1980, the ministry's services had only 11,845 exit requests from Soviet Jews. The agency points out that "over 300,000 people from various countries have entered the USSR in recent years and have obtained Soviet citizenship." Approximately the same number of people have left the USSR during the same period, "as part of the reuniting of families." These are Jews, Germans, Spaniards and Greeks, the agency emphasizes.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS--A regional conference of leading workers of internal affairs organs of Central Asia, Siberia and Kazakhstan was held in Alma-Ata recently. A report was delivered by Oleynik, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs. The speaker and those taking the floor in the debate spoke about tasks stemming from the CPSU decision on improving the work to protect law and order and to intensify the struggle against infringements of the law, and from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing the fluctuation of cadres in the national economy. The conference participants shared work experience and outlined concrete measures for eliminating shortcomings. Participating in the conference proceedings were Dzhiyenbayev, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; (Salov), Administrative Organs Department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; and responsible workers of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Apr 80 AU]

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION--A board plenum of the Kazakh Writers Union on 24 April discussed questions concerning the patriotic education of youths and the tasks of the republic's publications on patriotic and military subjects. The plenum was opened by Murtazayev, second secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union. Snegin, secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union, and other speakers emphasized the great educational role of publications on military and patriotic subjects. Measures were mapped out to further improve and deepen military and patriotic subjects in works by Kazakhstan's writers. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Apr 80 AU]

VLADIVOSTOK MARKS LENIN'S BIRTH--Hundreds of Vladivostok residents gathered at the Lenin monument on Privokzalnaya Square today in honor of Lenin's birth anniversary. Subunits of cadets of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and Military Border District were also there. A minute's silence was observed at exactly 0900 after which members of the Primorskiy Kraykom and Krayispolkom laid a wreath at the Lenin monument. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of other organizations, the Military Council of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and the Military Border District, and others. During the wreath-laying ceremony a group of French television journalists, who arrived in Vladivostok to organize direct television coverage of the ceremony, was present. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 22 Apr 80 OW]

'DECISIVE' ROLE OF ECONOMY IN BUILDING COMMUNISM

LD021439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Lenin's Banner']

[Excerpt] The celebration of the leader's anniversary has shown once again the depth of the historical optimism inherent in our people, their firm confidence in the triumph of Lenin's cause. While Leninism in the past was embodied in the victory of October and the building of the world's first socialist society and signified a mighty appeal to freedom and social justice which roused hundreds of millions of people to the struggle, Leninism today means real socialism embodied in the community of socialist states, it means a mighty communist and liberation movement, it means the elimination of colonial domination and the creation of new independent states, it means a radical change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism and peace and the possibility of excluding war from the life of mankind. And Leninism tomorrow means a communist society in our country, the triumph of socialism in many other countries, new victories for social and national liberation and success in the struggle for a lasting and just peace and for the cooperation of peoples.

Our achievements are great but the tasks set before the society of developed socialism are of unparalleled scale and complexity. It is precisely at this stage that many of the goals of communist creation pointed out by the great Lenin are to be implemented.

Economic building has been, and remains, a decisive sector of the struggle for the triumph of communism. Loyal to Lenin's behests the party is focusing its main efforts on improving its leadership of the economy. This, as V. I. Lenin noted, is our main, most interesting and, as shown by historical experience, most complex policy.

The party's economic strategy, elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and directed toward the all-round utilization of intensive and qualitative factors of growth toward the improvement of efficiency and quality, is the creative development of Lenin's ideas. The party's decisions on questions of improving the economic mechanism are imbued with an innovative spirit and a bold approach to urgent problems.

Having put forward a scientifically substantiated economic strategy, the party has also indicated specific paths for its practical implementation. First and foremost these are the improvement of planning and coordination in all spheres of social labor and the precise coordination of action of all elements of our intricate economic organism. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted how great is the degree of responsibility of the workers of state management and of planning and economic management who are called upon to back up the implementation of the party's economic strategy by correct tactical decisions which will ensure a good end result for the national economy. Every sector must work in this way and every collective must strive toward this.

While displaying concern about the strengthening of the centralized principle, the party at the same time proceeds from the premise that democratic centralism, which offers great scope for initiative from below, is necessary both in politics and economics. V. I. Lenin's instruction that the living creativity of the masses is the "main factor of the new community" constitutes the fundamental principle of all CPSU activity in improving the leadership of society. The party struggles persistently for the constant growth of the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses, for the increasingly broad participation of the working people in the independent and direct administration of the affairs of the state, production and society. [paragraph continues]

It is precisely the masses' living creativity, stimulated by the constant deepening and expansion of socialist democracy in all spheres of social life which is the decisive force in the formation and strengthening of conscious and voluntary labor discipline and in the final victory of a communist attitude toward labor.

TYUMAN CAN INSURE 'STABLE DEVELOPMENT' OF OIL, GAS

LD020903 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Interview of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent V. Noskov with V.V. Kitayev, chief of the Tyumenskiy Obkom Oil and Gas Industry and Geology Section: "Tyumen's Billion"]

[Text] Tyumen--Today, 27 April, almost 2 months ahead of schedule, workers at enterprises of the Main Tyumen Oil and Gas Administration [Glavtyumennetegaz] will extract from the bowels of the earth the billionth ton of "black gold" since the start of the 5-year plan. At the request of our correspondent V. Noskov, V.V. Kitayev, chief of the Tyumenskiy Obkom Oil and Gas Industry and Geology Section, comments on this event.

Reaching the 1 billion mark ahead of schedule is the result of shock work by oil men, drillers, construction workers and transport workers in the labor vigil to mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. It is a remarkable fact that all 16 of the oblast's oil and gas extraction enterprises are successfully coping with their plans and are exceeding the 5-year plan control figures. Oil industry workers now extract more than 806,000 tons of fuel a day from the northern deposits. This figure will be even higher by the end of the current year. Such a rapid rate is unprecedented in our oil industry.

Tyumen is now the country's main fuel and energy base. It has become the chief supplier of raw materials for the chemical and petrochemical enterprises. Stable collectives of oil men, gas industry workers, geologists, construction workers and of organizations in related sectors have been created here. Compared with the figures for 1965, the oblast's population has increased by around 50 percent, while the number of those working in the national economy has more than doubled.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan capital investment in the provision of ancillary facilities at remote underground deposits doubled. New workings were established in the Severo-Varyeganskoye, Severo-Pokurskoye, Pokachevskoye, Vanyeganskoye and other promising fields. Progressive technological options and optimal forms of labor organization are being actively introduced in order to accelerate exploitation. In particular, the modular method of constructing installations and the tour-of-duty [vakhtovo-ekspeditsionnyy] method of work at boreholes and wells are being used increasingly extensively. In addition to Siberian workers, emissaries from Bashkiria, Tataria, the Ukraine and the Volga region are engaged in this. The whole country is helping to form the largest oil and gas complex at the present stage of opening up the Tyumen region's mineral wealth.

Our geologists have revised their estimate of the size of mineral reserves here. Their conclusion is that Tyumen mineral resources will be able to ensure the continued stable development of the oil and gas industries. But to do this, of course, new forces must be enlisted and internal reserves must be mobilized.

Here is an example. For the oblast's oil industry workers to reach the plan target of extracting 303.5 million tons of oil in the current year Glavtyumenneftegaz drilling teams must drill around 9 million meters of operational wells--almost twice as much as last year. And in the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the number of meters drilled is to be increased to 20 million. This is far more than is currently drilled by the entire Ministry of the Oil Industry. In order to achieve such drilling levels well drilling techniques must be improved and new equipment introduced. It will be necessary to more than double the number of drilling teams. And each of these teams, including the essential backup personnel, comprises around 300 people. These people must not only be given work but also provided with the conditions in which to live a normal life in the north.

Thus further accelerating the state at which the West Siberian region is opened up is now closely linked with increasing the construction of housing, cultural, consumer and social service amenities and highways. The USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and construction organizations in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, the Uzbek and Kazakh SSRS, and Moscow and Leningrad will give us whatever assistance is necessary in this regard. They have already begun implementing the program outlined for developing northern cities and settlements with their own resources and for the construction of highways.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government give particularly great attention and constant assistance to the development of the West Siberian production complex. In response to this concern the oblast party organization will make every effort to mobilize internal reserves.

ROMANOV AT MEETING ON POWER INDUSTRY MATTERS

LD051353 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "The Power Industry--an Urgent Front"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday in the Smolnyy a wide complex of questions both sectoral and territorial in character was examined with the participation of G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification. The potential for unconditional, on-schedule and in a number of cases ahead-of-schedule supply of equipment made in Leningrad to power installations of the 5-year plan nearing completion was confirmed. Questions of the high-quality mastering of all practical tasks to increase the reliability and stability of heat and electricity supply for Leningrad for 1981-1975 were discussed.

In connection with the increasingly broad development of work on building structures to protext Leningrad from flooding, tasks were defined for strengthening the material and technical base and building up the capacities of building and installation organizations engaged in erecting this unique installation and also other power installations in the city and oblast.

Taking part in the examination of the questions were Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Soviet Ispolkom; A.P. Dumachev, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; and A.M. Fayev, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-4 MAY

LD060213 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-4 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 May

Sowing has been completed on fields allocated to early grain crops in main agricultural rayons of Primorskiy Kray. Planting of potatoes in progress. Sowing of rice is to start soon. This year the crop will occupy 40,000 hectares in Primorskiy Kray. Machine operators in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan are busy at present. Moisture retention work is in progress in southern rayons of Tselinogradskaya, Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts. Sowing of grain crops is to be carried out on nearly 16 million hectares. The majority of these fields will be sown to high yield and string types of wheat. Barley and rye is coming up in Tadzhikistan. It was sown last autumn and is destined as fodder for cattle. Reaping has started. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of sugar beets has been completed in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Some 1,500 sowing unions are engaged in sowing sunflower and corn. Some 100,000 hectares has been sown to former; potatoes and vegetables are also being sown. (0200 GMT)

Early spring crops have been sown on 80 percent of the area allotted to them in Kurskaya Oblast. Ten rayons have reported completion of early cereal crops. Farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast have sown cereal crops on the first half million hectares and have completed tilling of autumn fallow. In Gorkovskaya Oblast spring crops have to be sown on over 1 million hectares. Farms in Ryazanskaya Oblast have started mass planting of potatoes. In the majority of the rayons of the Don sowing has been completed in 40-45 hours. (0500 GMT)

Sugar beet sowing has been completed in Kharkovskaya Oblast on 115,000 hectares, the most extensive acreage sown to this crop during the current 5-year plan. (1000 GMT)

Fodder procurement enterprises on the Don have pledged to receive 1 million tons of grain during the last year of the 5-year plan. Corn has now been sown on almost 800,000 hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast. Over one-third of this area has received grain corn. Manual labor in corn growing procedures has been reduced to minimum. Specialized Soviet farms in Primorskiy Kray have embarked on mass sowing of rice. (1900 GMT)

4 May

Agricultural workers in Kazakhstan are utilizing the fine sunny weather to carry out intensive work in the fields. Nearly 200,000 tractors have gone out into fields. Mass moisture retention in progress in the north of the republic in the virgin land oblasts, while in the south and west the dowing of grain crops, corn, and cultivation of fields is in progress. During the 4 years of the 5-year plan Kazakhstan has sold the country nearly 4 billion poods of grain.

This year farmers intend to repeat the success achieved. The rate of sowing in Altayskiy Kray is being stepped up. Retention of moisture has been completed everywhere. This has been carried out on an enormous area, 6 million hectares. Preparations for sowing grain crops are in progress at present. (0100 GMT)

Chimkentskaya Oblast is the first in Kazakhstan to have started the procurement of coarse fodder. The oblast intends to procure 1.65 million tons of coarse fodder this year, 300,000 tons in excess of plan. In Stavropolskiy Kray, sugar beet planting has been completed. Sunflower seeds have been planted on half the area allocated to the plants. Work on corn plantations has begun in eastern parts of the kray. (0200 GMT)

Sowing of wheat has started in Kurganskaya Oblast's southern rayons where the grain area is 2.5 million hectares. Of particular concern to farmers is the insuring of early green fodder for animal breeders. Sowing of grasses and sunflowers is being carried out by specially mechanised teams. Over half a million hectares has been occupied to date by grain as well as grasses, in the steppe rayons of the Saratov-Volga region. Sowing of barley, oats and sunflowers is in progress on all farms of the left bank. More than 150,000 tons of high quality hay has been obtained after the first reaping of lucerene in the Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, in the south of Uzbekistan. (0500 GMT)

More than half the area sown to winter rye, wheat and perennial grasses has received top dressing in the Mariyskaya ASSR. Sowing of early spring crop is now in progress in all areas. (0700 GMT)

The first stage of spring fieldwork is nearing completion in Kazakhstan. Moisture retention and soil preparation on 20 million of the 25 million hectares to be sown to grain crops have been completed. (0830 GMT)

OFFICIAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN UKRAINE

LD051148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0907 GMT 5 May 80

[Summary] Aleksey Grigoriyevich Denisenko, deputy minister of agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR, is at the microphone:

[Begin Denisenko recording] Show as much concern for feed as you do for bread grain--this sums up our attitude. This year areas sown to perennial grasses in the farms of the republic are being expanded by 600,000 hectares, in particular through legumes. Acreage sown to soya is being increased just over two times. We are getting 25,000 hectares of irrigated haymaking-pastureland, the total area of which will reach 150,000 hectares. Surface and subsoil improvement of areas under feed will be carried out on more than 2.5 million hectares. The total yield ought to be in the region of 85 million feed units, considerably more than is in past years. This is not a simple task, though quite a realistic one. [end recording]

[Announcer] However, it is natural that our primary concern is, as always, grain. Grain occupiers more than a half of all the fields in the republic: almost 18 million hectares. More than 10 million hectares of this are occupied by winter wheat; the main crop cultivated in the Ukraine. Pledges are to obtain 53 million tons of grain--3 million tons more than planned--and to sell no less than 1 billion poods to the state this year. Three quarters of combine harvesters are ready for the fields.

BELORUSSIA ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SPRING SOWING TASKS

ID050913 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers: "On Certain Questions of the Spring Sowing"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers note that the republic's party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have done considerable work in preparing the material and technical base and cadres for the spring sowing. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes are supplied with high quality seed for spring grain crops. More organic fertilizers have been procured and moved out into the fields than last year, and more acid soils have been limed. Machinery repairs are practically finished. The training of unit leaders, machine operators, sowers and other workers in the mastery of advanced methods of cultivating high yields has been carried out everywhere.

At the same time the overall standard of organizational, economic and political education work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in connection with the forthcoming spring sowing is still not in accordance with the crucial tasks and increased demands resulting from the high socialist pledges which have been adopted and from the particular features of this year's spring.

In the resolution it adopted the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the Belorussia Ministry of Procurement, the Belselkhozkhimiya [presumably Belorussian Main Administration for the Supply of Chemicals for Agriculture], the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, primary party organizations and farm leaders to investigate in good time the sowings of winter grain crops, carry out the necessary measures to tend them and resow with spring grain crops the sectors which have become too thin or have died.

It is necessary to carry out the spring sowing of all crops in the optimum period and to a high agrotechnical standard which guarantees the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, and also buckwheat, flax fibre, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beet and other arable products.

In view of the late spring and possibly low precipitation in April effective measures should be adopted to ensure highly efficient utilization of all technical and labor resources in applying organic and mineral fertilizers and in the comprehensive cultivation of the soil with the greatest possible use of combined units. In order to carry out the sowing of spring grain crops as early as possible, in not more than 5-6 calendar days; flax, sugar beet and feed root crops in 3-4 days; and potatoes in 8-10 days.

Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture and the Belorussian Goskomselkhoztekhnika and their local organs, party organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must ensure an incomparably higher standard of arable farming this year at all stages of the struggle for the harvest, and to this end they must give profound and comprehensive consideration to the lessons and conclusions from work practice in past years and bring fully into operation all factors which ensure that the planned yield and gross harvest of grain and other crops is obtained in the final year of the 5-year plan.

The Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, following the experience of the machine operators of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray and a number of regions of the republic, must insure the formation of comprehensive mechanized detachments and units on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and organize flow and group work on their part. It is necessary to provide for round-the-clock technical servicing of all soil processing and sowing assemblies everywhere by mobile specialized teams and units of the Belorussian Goskomselkhoztekhnika, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Hot food and also medical services for machine operators actually in the fields must be organized.

The Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the Belorussian Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the main administration of water resources construction in the polesye and oblispolkoms and their local organs are instructed to adopt exhaustive measures to step up the transportation of fuel and lubricants to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and create on every farm reserves of petroleum products in quantities which ensure uninterrupted work by the machine and tractor pool.

The strictest control must be established over the expenditure of fuel and lubricants on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and the observance on farms of rules for the transportation and storage of petroleum products and the refuelling of machines, and overexpenditure of fuel and lubricants must not be permitted.

The Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to resolve the question of the additional enlistment of the necessary number of machine operators from industrial enterprises and organizations in other sectors of the national economy, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 10 January 1980 (item 11 in the Belorussian Council of Ministers resolution of 28 January 1980). Measures must be laid down for moral and material incentives for these machine operators in the spring sowing and the timely resolution of all questions of their life and work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be ensured.

Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must focus the practical activity of agitation and propaganda cadres and the aktiv and the mass media on the wide propagandization, convincing explanation and profound inculcation in the awareness of every participant in the spring sowing of the demands and tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures in the Preparation and Carrying Out of Spring Field Work in 1980" and the decisions of the 20th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum.

The daily summing up of the results of socialist competition among farms, teams, links, sowing unit crews, and individual machine operators must be organized everywhere during the sowing and the regular and efficient coverage of the progress of competition and the dissemination of progressive means and methods of work and the best experience of labor organization must be insured.

Together with material incentives for the grain growers' labor it is necessary to make active use of diverse forms of moral encouragement for leading workers; to give a principled assessment of shortcomings and omissions and to react keenly and promptly to instances of thriftlessness, slackness and lack of organization.

The editorial offices of republic, oblast, association and rayon newspapers and the Belorussian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting must have been assigned the task of extensively covering the work of party, soviet and agricultural organs in carrying out the spring sowing, of revealing skillfully the experience of leading workers and innovators in the sowing campaign and of vigorously supporting creative initiative, businesslike proposals and undertakings. The editorial offices of the newspapers ZVYAZDA, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, SELSKAYA GAZETA, CHYRVONAYA ZMENA and ZNAMYA YUNOSTI and of oblast newspapers and television and radio have been instructed to create traveling groups of journalists and information headquarters and press centers in each rayon to ensure extensive publicity for competition and to carry out spot checks on the quality of the spring field work and the practical utilization of the recommendations of science and advanced experience.

'CADRE CAROUSEL' INATTENTION, DAMAGE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD051329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by V. Domidenko, first secretary of Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: For a Leninist Work Style": "Called Upon To Be an Organizer"]

[Excerpts] As is known, the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum once again noted the need for the accelerated development of agriculture--a sector directly associated with raising the Soviet people's living standards. The successful resolution of this important task largely depends on the active stance of local party committees and their ability to work with cadres and to mobilize people to seek new reserves. It is about certain aspects of this activity under the conditions of a virgin-land oblast that I wish to speak.

Last year brought a great victory to Kazakhstan's grain growers. And the working people of Severo-Kazakhstanaskaya Oblast made their contribution to it. The biggest harvest in the entire history of the virgin lands was grown in our fields--18.3 quintals of grain per hectare. More than 1 million tons of grain have been handed over above the 4-year plan. This year the farmers have decided to complete the fulfillment of six annual plans.

A difficult but realistic task, for increasingly powerful equipment is arriving in the virgin-land fields. The science of agriculture is constantly being improved and the grain growers' skill is increasing.

Unfortunately, the successes in developing livestock raising are as yet more modest. Although meat production on the oblast's farms has increased 21 percent during the 5-year plan, there has been a shortfall of approximately 40,000 tons against the plan for procurement of the most important produce. This naturally concerns the oblast party organization; particularly since the potential for fulfilling the meat procurement program existed. This was stated at meetings of communists which discussed the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and at an obkom plenum.

Visiting sovkhozes and kolkhozes, you sometimes see that collectives obtain different results even under identical conditions. For example, I recently visited the Karagandinskiy Sovkhoz, which has already fulfilled the 5-year plan for all indicators.

But a thorough familiarization with another sovkhoz--the Zhanazholskiy--revaled a different picture. For some reason the party committee considered concern fof improving the farm's economy and for people's needs a matter for the director M. Kazhagaliyev alone, while itself engaging in discussing petty and sometimes secondary issues. Not that the director was very good at investigating production, getting away just with promises to improve the situation. During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the Zhanazholskiy, which specializes in beef cattle raising, produced 650 tons of produce less than planned, although conditions there are in no way worse than at the Karagandinskiy.

Recently the Dzhambulskiy Raykom at last raised the question of releasing M. Kazhagaliyev from his post. But this leader's unsoundness could have been noticed much earlier. Moreover, the raykom did not make a principled assessment of the stand taken by the laggard farm's party committee. Is it not to blame for the fact that livestock weight increases are falling in livestock sections, while the experience of the best livestock raisers is not widely utilized? However, it is not the only one to blame; the raykom and obkom are also responsible, as was stated self-critically at a recent obkom Bureau session. It is important to follow strictly the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum proposition which obliges party organizations to react in a principled and prompt manner to manifestations of mismanagement, irresponsibility and extravagance and to remember that, as a rule, there is a specific person to blame for every instance of poor organization and that it is more expedient to replace him with a worker who avidly supports the cause.

Of course, this demand has nothing to do with haste in assessing people's professional qualities. Sometimes a clever leader or competent specialists is dismissed without a second thought just because he failed to agree his decision with the "higher-ups" or stumbled in his search for a better variant of management. And the following also happens: A promising communist is appointed to a backward sector, but things do not improve right away. The leader is thereupon replaced by a new one but then we see this one too being dismissed. Such a thing happened, for example, in Mamlyutskiy Rayon, where 229 out of 274 leaders and specialists have been replaced in 4 years. This cadre "carousel" has had a big influence on the fact that the rayon fails to cope with its meat and milk purchasing plans.

At a recent obkom secretariat session we seriously corrected M. Kuzmin, first secretary of Mamlyutskiy Raykom, instructing to organize work properly with farm leaders and specialists. We will see to it that this decision is strictly fulfilled. But now I wish to speak of something else. Analyzing the state of affairs in Mamlyutskiy Rayon, you come to the conclusion that the frequent replacement of leaders is not simply the raykom's mistake. It is an excess in the work style of the committee, which substitutes bellowing for true exactingness toward cadres, helps them little and does not exercise daily control over their work. They let things take their own course, and when the time comes to sum up results they start fulminating against economic planners, although only yesterday they promised them assistance in improving a backward sector and outlined specific measures.

There is no need to remind you that the state of control is an important measure of the efficiency and quality of the work of party committees, their apparatus and every party worker. It is precisely efficient control and constant verification of the execution of adopted decisions that have become characteristic of the activities of many of our party committees. Many party meetings, as well as gorkom and raykom plenums, in the oblast begin with the leaders of the elected organ reporting on the execution of what had previously been planned. And if it has not been realized, the reasons for the failure are analyzed and the persons specifically to blame given an account of themselves.

We are faced with a very serious question: How to pass on the skill of the most capable and experienced organizers to those who are just beginning? It cannot yet be said that it is being resolved quite successfully. Frequently foremost workers are merely named from the platform. The activities and work methods of the best leaders are revealed poorly and, more importantly, not specifically enough at seminars or scientific-practical conferences. The obkom is concerned about how to make leaders' studies more effective and to increase the returns from courses, seminars and experience-seeking trips.

By relying on the experience of the best, we seek to pull up other sectors. Recently we have been increasingly promoting such people to more responsible posts, substituting them for unenterprising, dim-witted workers. And if our oblast has not yet achieved the necessary results in certain sectors, it is evidently because the obkom and raykoms are still giving inadequate assistance to young economic leaders. In recent years, for example, the Olginskiy, Michurinskiy and Dzhambulskiy sovkhozes, which are headed by young specialists, have yielded their positions somewhat. And this has happened because party committees are still failing to foster in young leaders the necessary organizational skills and the ability to rely on the collective.

We also see our omissions in many other sectors. Whereas farms leaders and chief specialists mainly have specialized education, the majority of middle-link leaders are people with practical experience. Sometimes it is difficult to "stir" some of them to accept innovations. And so the obkom and raykoms have now placed the training of middle-link commanders under special control. Several hundred future specialists have been sent by farms to study in VUZ's and technical colleges.

The development of the virgin-land economy is being held back, it is true, not just by local blunders and shortcomings. Industrial, housing and cultural construction in the countryside has been held up for many years by a weak material base and a shortage of construction materials. And yet the resolution of the problem of tying down cadres is largely dependent on this. The low capacity of repair enterprises and the shortage of spare parts take up a lot of time and effort on farms and result in highly productive equipment standing idle.

It is not for nothing that people say that a cow's milk depends on what it eats. But just try to prepare and balance feed and provide it with the necessary additives if the feed shop is home-made and unproductive. The union ministry which has been set up and which should produce machinery for feed production has not yet shown itself to be the livestock raisers' dependable helper.

Virgin-land farmers are also concerned about something else. Every farmer must have the necessary range of strains of grain crops in order to obtain guaranteed harvests in any year for whatever weather conditions that develop. However, there are very few such strains.

VASKHNIL PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FARMING STABILITY

LD091141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by P. Vavilov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "To Increase Farming Stability"]

[Excerpt] While evaluating highly the role of plant strains, fertilizers and crop rotation in the intensification of farming, V.I. Lenin believed, however, that farm equipment is the determining element among productive forces. "The limitations of the land's productive forces boil down... "to the 'limitations' of the given level of equipment, the given state of productive forces." Guided by these tenets, over the years of Soviet power V.I. Lenin, the CPSU, scientists and the Soviet people carried out a real revolution in the technical reequipping of the country's agriculture. However, it must be said that the growth of production volumes still does not accord with the potential of its technical base. At the same time, the technical base itself also requires further considerable improvement. The introduction of new industrial technologies envisages the use of modern, reliable, highly productive equipment insuring high work quality. Unfortunately, the system of machinery developed by scientists and approved in practice is being assimilated only slowly by industry. During 1976-1979 less than 30 percent of the new machines included in the system were put into production.

As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized, long-term planning of agricultural development needs further improvement. It is necessary to reinforce the social thrust of these plans. They must reflect the whole range of measures in the sphere of social development. Scientists must take modern conditions into account when formlulating a new system of plan indicators which most fully reflect work quality and the end results satisfying social requirements. An important reserve for farming stability must also be the reduction of produce losses at all stages: production, transportation, storage, processing and sale. Questions of produce preservation are becoming an inalienable part of comprehensive targeted research and development programs and the introduction of their results into production. The insuring of stable and efficient development of farming and, on this basis, a steady increase in the production of grain and other products of plant growing and livestock raising is probably one of the paramount tasks, one of the most important directions of our activity.

TSELINOGRADSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING PROBLEMS

LD291420 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Tselinograd--An obkom plenum has discussed the question of strengthening the organizational work of party, soviet and agricultural organs in further developing livestock raising in light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and the resolution of the 13th Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum. The report was delivered by obkom First Secretary N. Ye. Morozov.

Livestock numbers and productivity have increased in the oblast during the 5-year plan. The plans for the production of all types of stockraising produce are being fulfilled successfully. The feed base is being strengthened. Production specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation are being implemented.

The plenum noted shortcomings in livestock raising. Not all rayons coped with the 4-year target for milk and meat procurements. Herd reproduction, animal science and veterinary work are lagging behind on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Measures were outlined for the further development of livestock raising.

POPOV, RYUMIN MISSION IN 4TH WEEK FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD021210 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 2, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's outer space flight is in its fourth week now.

The day on board the research complex Salyut 6 Soyuz 35 Progress 9 started today as usual at eight o'clock in the morning and will last till 23 hours of Moscow time.

During the morning session of bilateral television communications, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin saw their families, which came to the Mission Control Centre.

In the course of the day, the cosmonauts are carrying out scheduled operations under the programme of biological experiments--replacement of the atmosphere in containers and supply of plants with water.

According to the programme of cosmic material studies, a scheduled experiment is being carried out in the Kristall equipment with the aim of obtaining semi-conductor substance--indium arsenide.

Work is planned for tomorrow for discharging the transport space ship Progress-9.

According to reports from the orbit and data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Salyut 6 Soyuz 35 Progress 9 research complex are functioning normally. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

BRIEFS

VANINO PORT NAVIGATION--Summer navigation began a few days ahead of schedule in Vanino Port. The passenger ships Topaz and Izumrud, which ply between Vanino Port and Sovetskaya Gavan and are known locally as sea trams, made their first 1980 voyages on 25 April. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 May 80 OW]

FAR EAST ICEBREAKERS--The icebreakers Moskva and Yermak returned to Vladivostok today. During autumn and winter they operated in the Tatar Strait and Okhotsk Sea aiding vessels through the ice. Overall they led some 500 large vessels through icefields and national economy cargo was delivered to Pacific coast ports on schedule. After a brief port call the icebreakers will depart for the Arctic where the icebreakers Leningrad and Admiral Makarov and the first cargo ships of the Polar Fleet are already operating. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Apr 80 OW]

MARSHAL CHUYKOV OPENS ALL-UNION COMMEMORATION VIGIL

LD032114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 3 May 80

[Summary] War veterans and thousands of young people have gathered in Volgograd for the all-union commemoration vigil. The young people heard an address, on behalf of the veterans, by Marshal of the Soviet Union Chuykov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union: [Begin Chuykov recording]

"Every time I look into your young faces I am reminded how much they resemble the faces of your fathers and grandfathers, which were just as young and just as alive before their immortal feat. You not only look like them, you are their perpetuation and their immortality.

"We, the veterans of the battles, see that the Komsomol of the 1980's, should the situation demand it, will, following the example of its fathers and grandfathers, rise to the defense of their homeland with the same valor and heroism. Thank you, our children and grandchildren. On behalf of all the veterans of the Great Patriotic War I declare the all-union commemoration vigil open." [sound of guns being fired] [end recording]

GORSHKOV ADDRESSES PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING

LD291045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 2

[Capt Ye. Sheshukov report: "Party and Economic Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A navy party and economic aktiv meeting has taken place in Moscow. The report delivered by Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief, Navy Political Directorate, and the speeches delivered by those taking part in the meeting raised questions of improving the work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the ideological-political, labor and moral education of naval personnel and staff and their mobilization to shock work in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief, navy, spoke at the meeting.

FURTHER ON AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY CELEBRATION

Bobylev: 'Constant Combat Readiness'

LD050805 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the country's Air Defense Forces: "Watching Over the Air Borders"]

[Excerpts] This year Air Defense Forces Day is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm among Soviet people. Throughout the country a broad patriotic movement has been launched for a fitting welcome for the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Another noteworthy date is also approaching--the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

For 35 years now the Soviet people have been living and working in conditions of peace, won at a high price. The party's consistent and tireless struggle for the implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses made it possible to achieve a notable improvement in the international situation.

But recently the international situation has been seriously complicated. The blame for this, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has indicated, "rests with imperialist forces, and above all certain U.S. circles." Increasingly fearful in the face of the consolidation of socialism's positions and the successes of the people's national liberation struggle, American imperialism is trying to gamble on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The present Chinese leaders are also coming forward as claimants for world domination and at the present stage are playing the part of active accomplices of reactionary imperialist forces.

In these conditions the Communist Party considers it necessary to tirelessly strengthen the Soviet state's defense might and maintain the combat readiness of its armed forces at such a level as to preclude the possibility of an aggressor catching us unawares.

Thanks to the constant concern of the party and government the Air Defense Forces, like other branches of the armed forces, are now equipped with powerful combat hardware and armaments. The personnel of our units and formations, closely ralled around the Leninist party and boundlessly devoted to the Soviet people and the socialist fatherland, watch vigilantly over the USSR's air borders.

In present conditions, where the strike power of air attack forces has increased to a tremendous extent and where they are assigned a special place in imperialism's aggressive military doctrines and strategic concepts, the role and significance of the country's Air Defense Forces have increased still further, the tasks they have to resolve have become more complex and demands on the effectiveness of their combat actions have been stepped up.

The Air Defense Forces are forces of constant combat readiness. The unconditional fulfillment of their combat task is guaranteed by vigilant combat duty, the excellent training of servicemen, their high moral, political and combat qualities and their irreproachable discipline and organization.

The Surface-to-Air Missile Troops reliably defend the motherland's air borders. Possessing great fire power, they are called upon to resolve the tasks set them in collaboration with fighter aviation. The Surface-to-Air Missile Troops are armed with various types of missile complexes possessing great potential for the destruction of the enemy's air attack facilities.

The missile men, airmen, radar operators, communications men and servicemen in other specialities are greeting their holiday with high results in combat training. About 70 percent of servicemen are 1st or 2d class specialists. After all the examination tactical exercises in the winter training period units and subunits received "excellent" and "good" assessments.

In assessing what has been achieved from the standpoint of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, it must be said that existing potential and reserves for achieving higher results are still not being fully utilized in all units. Communists spoke of this, and of the need to focus attention on unresolved tasks, to keep on going further and always strive for more, at the open party meetings held in units with the agenda "living, working and fighting in a Leninist, communist fashion."

Commanders, political organs and party organizations of our forces are devoting special attention to the fulfillment of the party Central Committee's demands on further improving ideological and political education work and improving its scientific standard, its forcefulness and its ties with life and with the concrete tasks being resolved by troops. Servicemen in the country's Air Defense Forces are profoundly aware of their responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people for the defense of their great socialist motherland's air borders. They are always on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness.

Beregovoy: 'Tireless Watch'; U-2 Incident

LD021513 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 4

[A. Murtazayev interview with Lt Gen M.T. Beregovoy, chief of Air Defense Radio Technical Troops pegged to Air Defense Forces Day: "Air Border Sentries"]

[Excerpt] [Question] The amount of equipment available to the Air Defense Forces is increasing steadily. The contemporary radar installation incorporates electronic equipment and automatic devices.... Who handles it? What does the modern service man have to be able to do?

[Answer] Air defense military equipment requires that the personnel operating it should have the highest qualifications. We therefore choose people already familiar with radio engineering and train them. The right to perform tours of combat duty is not given quickly.

High technical proficiency, and a high level of training are essential in order to maintain equipment in an exemplary fashion, prepare it for battle and utilize it efficiently.

The practice of the troops' combat activity confirms that the soldier must now have the equivalent of a secondary technical education standard for the competent operation of modern equipment and weapons.

[Question] Mikhail Timogeyevich, 20 years ago the American pilot F. Powers attempted to make a reconnaisance flight over our country. Please tell us about this.

[Answer] At the end of the fifties the Americans created the high-altitude Lockheed U-2 aircraft specially for conducting reconnaisance flights. They were sure that this machine would not be detected, let alone shot down. They were mistaken.

Our radar men, headed by Snr Lt I. Urbanovich detected the aircraft. High as the vulture climbed, it was still shot down. There were also other peeping toms. And they also paid the price. And they will continue to do so.

Addressing the working people of Moscow's Baumanskiy Rayon Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "...the Central Committee can assure the Soviet people that we have everything necessary to rebuff any military provocation. The peaceful future of the Soviet power is safeguarded, and safeguarded reliably."

It is precisely in the name of this peaceful future that the defenders of the fatherland's air borders conduct a tireless watch.

CONFERENCE HELD ON MILITARY-PATRIOTIC ROLE OF CINEMA

LD021521 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 April 1980 publishes on page 4 under the headline "Very Important Theme of the Soviet Cinema" a 2,800-word unattributed report on a conference on "the role of the cinema in military-patriotic education" organized by the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the USSR Cinematographers Union held in Moscow from 24 through 26 April. The report contains a 1,000-word version of the "long speech" delivered at the conference by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and notes that the meeting was also addressed by Army General S.P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces, and Maj Gen P.A. Ivanchishin, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate.